

**MARYPORT  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



# **ANNUAL REPORTS**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and the

**Senior Public Health Inspector**

**FOR THE YEAR 1971**



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**A N N U A L  
R E P O R T S**

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Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my third annual report as Medical Officer of Health to the Maryport Urban District Council.

My appointment is held jointly with the Cockermouth Urban District Council, Keswick Urban District Council, Workington Borough, and the Cockermouth Rural District Council — thus covering the whole central and western part of the county, for whose Council I also act as the Western Area Medical Officer.

This report is along the lines followed by my predecessor and there are no outstanding variations in the statistics from previous years. With respect to all vital statistics it must be borne in mind that the population is small and, therefore, seemingly large fluctuations may take place from time to time to which too much significance should not be attached.

I am relieved to see that house building is very much on the mind of this council — so many medical ills and social evils are attendant upon poor housing that it is a continuing mystery to me why as a nation we have not made decent housing for all not only a top priority but a matter of national emergency — if necessary sacrificing much public expenditure in all other fields in order to achieve it. The problem ought to have been solved by now, and indeed would have been solved had we not lacked the will as a nation plus a general and lunatic disposition to fritter away our resources over the years on such idiocies as military missiles whose main characteristic was a stubborn refusal to defy gravity, supersonic aircraft that nobody wants to buy, and the load of often poisonous junk that might well come under the collective heading of 'the good life'.

I should like to thank members of the Council for their kindness and helpfulness shown to me, Mr. Thompson, the Senior Public Health Inspector, and Mr. Logan, the Additional Public Health Inspector, for their invaluable assistance; and Mr. Hooper, the Clerk to the Council, for his kindness and help.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANTONY HARGREAVES.



## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: Antony Hargreaves, M.B., Ch.B.,  
D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector: S. Thompson.

Certificates held:—

1. Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.
2. Royal Sanitary Institute as Inspector of Meats and other Foods.
3. Royal Sanitary Institute in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
4. Lancashire and Cheshire Institutes: Senior Grouped Course Certificate in Building.

Additional Public Health Inspector: D. Logan.

Certificates held:—

Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Board.

## *GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA*

Area (in acres)—3,200.

Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid-1971)	11,660
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	4,213
Rateable Value ... ..	£305,007
Sum represented by Penny Rate ... ..	£3,050
Actual Product of Penny Rate ... ..	£2,842

## UNEMPLOYMENT

Total number of persons unemployed ...	517 (389 M. 128 F.)
Total number of persons unemployed in 1970 ... ..	384

## RAINFALL

Month	Rainfall in millimetres				
January	...	...	...	...	28.8
February	...	...	...	...	62.8
March	...	...	...	...	85.0
April	...	...	...	...	21.5
May	...	...	...	...	57.8
June	...	...	...	...	56.7
July	...	...	...	...	66.3
August	...	...	...	...	123.7
September	...	...	...	...	56.1
October	...	...	...	...	103.2
November	...	...	...	...	96.8
December	...	...	...	...	33.0
					—
Total	...	...	...	...	791.7
					—

These records are kindly supplied by W. M. Tinkler, Esq., Workington Iron and Steel Company. They are taken in Workington but are considered to be records most nearly approximating Maryport's rainfall.

# EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

## OF THE YEAR

### BIRTHS.

#### *Live Births.*

Number: 186.

		Males	Females	Total
Legitimate Births	...	71	101	172
Illegitimate Births	...	9	1	14
	—	—	—	—
Total	...	80	102	186
	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	16.0
Adjusted rate	...	...	...	15.4
Illegitimate Live Births				
(per cent. of total live births)		...	...	8.1

#### *Still Births.*

Number: 4.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	21.1
Total live and still-births	...	...	190
Infant deaths (death under one year)	...	...	1

(3 Prematurity. 1 Pneumonia.  
1 Severe Haemolytic Disease).

#### Infant Mortality Rates:

Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	...	26.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
legitimate live births	...	29.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000		
illegitimate live births	...	0.0

#### Neo-natal Mortality Rates (Deaths under

four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 21.1

#### Early Neo-natal Mortality (deaths under

one week per 1,000 total live births) ... 21.1

#### Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and

deaths one week combined per  
1,000 live and still-births) ... 42.1

#### Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

There were no maternal deaths in 1971.

### DEATHS.

	Males	Females	Total
Deaths (all ages)	100	80	180
Death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	15.4
Adjusted death rate per 1,000 population	...	...	17.2



TABLE OF COMPARABILITY RATES (Uncorrected):—

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BIRTH RATE

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	17.2	16.0	16.3	16.0	16.0
County Cumberland	16.3	15.1	15.2	14.6	15.1
Urban Districts of Cumberland	17.0	15.8	15.2	15.2	15.8
Maryport Urban	18.2	14.4	14.2	15.6	16.0

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DEATH RATE

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	11.2	11.0	11.9	11.7	11.6
County of Cumberland	11.2	12.4	12.3	12.2	12.1
Urban Districts of Cumberland	11.4	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.3
Maryport Urban	12.0	12.6	12.9	13.9	15.4

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INFANTILE MORTALITY

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.1
County of Cumberland	16.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	19.6
Urban Districts of Cumberland	16.3	16.7	14.6	14.6	13.1
Maryport Urban	18.1	22.9	17.7	32.2	26.9

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## CAUSES OF DEATH 1971

n/a = not applicable

ALL CAUSES				Males. 100	Females. 80
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoea Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	...	—	—
B6(1) Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	...	...	...	—	1
B6(2) Other Tuberculosis	...	...	...	—	—
B11 Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	—	—
B14 Measles	...	...	...	—	—
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	...	...	...	1	—
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	...	...	1	—
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	...	1	1
B19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	...	...	...	—	3
B19(5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	...	...	...	—	—
B19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	9	1
B19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	...	n/a	2
B19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	...	n/a	0
B19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	...	...	...	1	n/a
B19(10) Leukaemia	...	...	...	—	1
B19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	...	6	3
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	...	...	...	—	—
B21 Diabetes Melitus	...	...	...	—	1
B22 Avitaminoses, etc.	...	...	...	—	—
B46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	...	...	...	—	—
B23 Anaemias	...	...	...	—	—
B46(2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	...	...	...	—	—
B46(3) Mental Disorders	...	...	...	—	—
B24 Meningitis	...	...	...	—	—
B46(4) Multiple Sclerosis	...	...	...	—	—
B46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	...	6	6
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	...	—	1
B27 Hypertensive Disease	...	...	...	1	—
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	...	34	26
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	...	...	...	4	1
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	...	17	13
B46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	...	3	1
B31 Influenza	...	...	...	—	1
B32 Pneumonia	...	...	...	4	4
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	...	1	1
B33(2) Asthma	...	...	...	—	—
B46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	6	6
B34 Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	—	—
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	...	—	1
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	—	—
B46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	1	—
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	—	—
B99 Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	—	4
B46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	...	...	...	2	—
B46(10) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	...	...	...	—	—
B46(11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	...	—	—
B42 Congenital Anomalies	...	...	...	—	—
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	...	—	1
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	...	—	1
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	...	...	...	—	1
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	—	1
BE48 All Other Accidents	...	...	...	1	3
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	...	...	...	—	—
BE50 All Other External Causes	...	...	...	—	—

## *GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES*

### (a) STAFF

The appointment of Dr. A. Hargreaves as Medical Officer of Health for the area commenced on the 1st November, 1969.

### (b) LABORATORY SERVICES

All microbiological work is carried out in the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I am most grateful to Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the Laboratory, for his help during the year.

### (c) LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act, are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about these services, including Immunisation Services, the provision of a scheme for the screening of women for prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb, and assistance and advice in connection with Family Planning, may be obtained from the Area Health Office, Fieldside, Elizabeth Street, Workington.

Home Nursing and Maternity Services are now an integral part of the Family Doctor Service, together with the Health Visiting Service, and enquiries should accordingly be addressed to the Family Practice Surgery.

Cytology Clinics are held by a Health Visitor in the General Practitioners' surgery on alternate Mondays from 1-30—4-30 p.m. and 5-30—6-30 p.m., with a doctor in attendance.

The County Council carries out the following services in the County Clinic, Selby Terrace:—

Child Developmental Assessment Clinics—By appointment.

Dental Clinics—By appointment.

Speech Therapy Clinics—By appointment.

Chiropody Clinics—By appointment.

The services include specialist advice on the assessment and correction of vision and hearing defects.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at the surgeries of the family doctors by appointment, all births in the county (and details of incoming children) being stored in the memory banks of a computer and the appointment automatically sent out directly to the parents on each occasion at the appropriate time: also at schools by special arrangement.

### (d) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.



PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Total number of Infectious Diseases notified ... .. 56

Infectious Diseases Notified 1971.						Number of Notifications
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	42
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	0
Infective Jaundice	...	...	...	...	...	9
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	2
(Non pulmonary)	...	...	...	...	...	0

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

... As a result of the computer programming of vaccination and immunisation it is now no longer possible to give you a statistical breakdown for the district area, the figures being arranged according to family Doctor practices. I am, therefore, obliged to the County Medical Officer for his report on the situation in the County as a whole.

The County Council's scheme for vaccination and immunisation against the major preventable infections has, over the years, undergone repeated adjustment and modification as new immunising agents became available and expert advice varied on techniques and schedules. Throughout, however, two things remained fairly constant, viz. reliance upon community health education, mainly through nurses and doctors, to ensure maximum uptake by parents; and the advantage regularly taken in schools of the 'captive' school child to reinforce certain protections, always, of course, with parental consent and co-operation. The former feature, the splendid painstaking work of field staff in stimulating parents, has now been greatly reinforced by the computer-activated individual call-up by appointment; while the latter feature will soon disappear as children have protection reinforced immediately *before* school entry, and carried out by the family doctor and his team.

The calculation of the child's population's immunity state at any point in time involved a rather complex procedure assessing the proportions completely up to date in their protection schedule. While this is still possible and of significance, it is now possible to produce a more accurate index of the protection state of specific year groups of children because the computer-stored records can provide this very quickly and precisely

Cumberland's scheme based on computer-stored records and call-up by appointment to family doctors began with children born on 1st January, 1969, and it is now possible to confirm that the proportion of children born in that year who are at present fully protected according to current vaccination schedules stands at 91%. This is the real vindication of all the administrative and technical work which has gone into this scheme. Previously the 'immunity index', calculated as mentioned above purely on numbers of protections given in year groups rather than on personal particulars of each individual child, remained obstinately around the 75% mark. This represented also the national average for the main infections such as diphtheria and poliomyelitis. It was always possible, of course, that the older 'immunity index' was something of an underestimate of the true protection state which may well in reality have been nearer the 80% figure. This is because the arrangements for collecting records of protection given was always of limited efficiency to the extent to which some doctors did not regularly submit records. Such a deficiency can occur only very rarely in the computer operated scheme due to the checks and monitoring which are in-built. Nonetheless, the overall improvement demonstrated in the case of children born in 1969 is most gratifying, and although the final result for primary protection of all 1970 births is not yet available the indications are towards a similar result to that achieved for children born in 1969.

The schedule of vaccinations and immunisations currently advised is set out below and is adjusted in detail to allow of completion of primary protection against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and measles, plus the 'school entrant' reinforcement of diphtheria and tetanus and poliomyelitis *before* a child starts school leaving aid this too in due course will be by appointment with the family doctor. Thus after 1974 when children born in 1969 reach school entry age there will be few immunisations carried out in schools other than B.C.G. protection against tuberculosis. The final pattern of protection against rubella (German measles) is not clear but at some stage it will no doubt be woven into a consolidated schedule of protections. Meantime, it is advised and provided for girls in the thirteen year age group.

#### *Schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation Procedures*

- 6 months Diph./Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
- 8 months Diph./Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
- 14 months Diph.Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
- 15 months Measles.
- 4 years 6 months Diph./Tet. and Oral Polio.



## *Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Poliomyelitis*

I show below the tables which have annually been shown of the actual numbers of protective procedures undertaken during 1971, the figures in brackets relating to 1970:—

### *Diphtheria Immunisation*

The number of children immunised during the year were as follows:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children	2,597 (2,035)
Primary Courses — school-children	192 (353)
Reinforcing injections — pre-school children	57 (890)
Reinforcing injections — school children	2,678 (2,763)

### *Tetanus Immunisation*

During 1971 the following numbers of children were immunised:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children	2,598 (2,033)
Primary Courses — school children	204 (372)
Reinforcing injections — pre-school children	67 (902)
Reinforcing injections — school children	3,304 (3,863)

### *Whooping Cough Immunisation*

The numbers of children immunised in 1971 were as follows:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children	2,590 (2,028)
Primary Courses — school children	33 (24)
Reinforcing injections — pre-school children	46 (845)
Reinforcing injections — school children	333 (259)

### *Poliomyelitis Vaccination*

Primary Courses — pre-school children	2,644 (2,268)
Primary Courses — school children	274 (401)
Reinforcing injections — pre-school children	26 (161)
Reinforcing injections — school children	3,121 (3,561)

The reduction in the figures from 1970 for school reinforcing of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus protection is accounted for by the fact that the current schedule of vaccinations and immunisations no longer provides for a reinforcement dose at 10 years of age. The increase in the number of completed primary courses in pre-school children emphasises the efficiency of the computer call-up programme.

The figures are difficult to interpret in detail because of the complex changeover situation to the computer-activated appointment system, and comments on them are subject to the main facts mentioned above about the improved performance for whole year groups. This is reflected in these tables mainly in the improved figures for primary courses in pre-school children in respect of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis. This is bound in turn to result in a corresponding reduction in school entrant children requiring *primary* courses of protection.

### *Measles*

All children reaching fifteen months of age are now offered measles protection as part of the overall scheme, and this is now forming the main element in community protection against this infection. In 1971, 2,814 children were protected of whom 2,137 were in the group given appointments through the computer. This, like the other primary courses, will come to represent almost a whole 'year-group' of children. In addition measles vaccination will continue to be offered to children entering school who have neither previously had measles nor vaccination against it. Thus many missed in the early campaign can be brought in but it is still disturbing to record small outbreaks of measles in certain parts of the county among children who should have been protected since 1968. A recent inquiry into a group of these produced a variety of reasons for non-protection, some still harking back to a temporary suspension of vaccine in 1969, but mainly traceable to lack of parental diligence in spite of repeated reminders by health visitors and others.

### *Rubella*

As indicated above rubella vaccination is now available to thirteen year old girls, and in 1971 2,234 vaccinations were carried out in the schools by school medical officers. It seems sensible to offer this important protection to girls when they enter secondary school and so in the current year area medical officers are offering protection to a double year group with a view to continuing the procedure in the first year in secondary school.

### *Tuberculosis*

Once again B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered during the year to 12-13 year old children, 3,186 children received a preliminary skin test and of these 162, i.e. 5.1%, were found positive. The remainder who represent the majority susceptible to tuberculosis infection were offered B.C.G. vaccination, a total of



2,858 being in fact so protected. 310 children had already had B.C.G. vaccination for some reason and 12 were already under the care of the chest clinic.

## SERVICES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

### WATER SUPPLY

Total samples taken for bacteriological examination ...	42
Number of samples reported satisfactory ... ..	41
Number of samples reported unsatisfactory ... ..	1

During the year the water supply has been very satisfactory. The number of samples taken which were unsatisfactory proved negligible and in all cases righted themselves quickly.

Fluoridation of the water supply commenced in September, 1969.

16 samples of water were examined for the presence of lead, all of which were satisfactory.

### SWIMMING BATHS

Twelve samples of water were taken from the Netherhall swimming baths, one of which was not satisfactory.

### HOUSING

Number of dwellings completed by private enterprise—

New dwellings ... ..	30
Dwellings by conversion ... ..	0

Number of dwellings completed by the Council—

New dwellings ... ..	11
Dwellings by conversion ... ..	0

Allocations of Improvement Grants under the Housing Financial Provisions Act, 1958—

Standard ... ..	23
Discretionary ... ..	88

## *PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' REPORT AND SUMMARY*

To the Medical Officer of Health,

Maryport U.D.C.

Sir,

I herewith submit my report for the year ending 31st December, 1971. In the field of environmental health generally 1971 has been a busy year.

Work has been directed of necessity to essentials viz: the proper disposal of household refuse, duties imposed by the Civic Amenities Act, the general management of the refuse collection service, the hygienic supervision of the town's water supply and of the local swimming pool. Educational work on an informal rather than a formal basis on hygiene generally is a feature of day to day work. One wonders at the widespread ignorance of even basic hygiene one meets particularly in industry. The environs of many factories proclaim to the world the couldn't care less attitude of their managements in the matter of basic cleanliness and rubbish disposal. Would a greater feminine involvement at management level improve this situation? The Council authorised attendance at week-end courses at Lancaster and at Durham Universities at which aspects of many branches of our work were discussed. I found both courses fascinating if stamina-sapping.

During the year the Council instituted proceedings successfully against a former employee for an assault on myself while carrying out my normal duties.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Supervision of premises under the above Act was continued during the year.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The system of drainage and sewerage remains the same. 32 visits were paid to new and existing buildings for the purpose of inspection of drains and sewers.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The system of refuse collection by two Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tippers worked smoothly during the year. Items of bulky rubbish which included 13 pianos, TV sets, trunks, cookers, refrigerators, beds, mattresses, etc., were collected from 292 houses on special monthly visits. All this material was broken up and buried on the tip.

Tipping continued on the site at Fletcher Crescent. Waste moulding sand from a local foundry was used as covering material.

The achievement of high visual and sanitary standards on the tip called for an immense amount of unseen work: careful planning of detail, constant checking of levels as work proceeded and the selection and training of unskilled men in what is in effect a highly skilled occupation viz. the controlled tipping of domestic refuse. Indeed the complete absence of any sort of technical training course locally in this subject does indicate the general lack of appreciation of the vital importance of this work.

Waste paper to the value of £2,316 and weighing 221 tons was salvaged during the year.



## CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Statutory action resulted in the removal and disposal of 22 abandoned motor vehicles from sites throughout the Urban district. Six of the vehicles were removed by the Council on behalf of owners and the cost re-charged where appropriate. Five notices were served regarding the unauthorised dumping of rubbish. Despite this action a considerable amount of rubbish deposited by persons who could not be traced was removed to the tip by Council vehicles.

## HOUSING

Nineteen houses were formally reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation. This decline from an average of 33 unfit houses reported annually over the previous five years is an indication that the unfit house as defined in the Housing Act, 1957, is on the way to being eliminated in Maryport.

Sixty-five Council controlled houses were let during the year. The majority of these were let under the Council's "points" scheme.

The first ten new houses from the Hillside Phase I Scheme were let towards the end of the year. The work called for in the letting of houses meant a considerable diversion of effort from duties in the public health field. The improvement of houses under the Housing Acts with the assistance of grants is dealt with by the Council's surveyor.

## FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
(1) Factories without Mechanical Power	3	—	—	—
(2) Factories with Mechanical Power	37	40	—	—
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	8	5	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total ...	46	45	—	—
	—	—	—	—

### Cases in which defects were found—

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Prosecutions
Want of Cleanliness ...	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature ...	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—			
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable ...	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Other offences ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—
Total ...	—	—	—
	—	—	—

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAW OR REGULATIONS

a) *Offensive Trades*—There is no offensive trade carried on in the district.

(b) *Moveable Dwellings and Camping Sites*. There are no licensed Caravan Sites within the Urban District. Irregular siting of caravans by gypsies and others on land at the slag banks. Risehow, at the old Benzole Works site and at Timber Hill occurred during the year. This problem was dealt with by the service of statutory notices under the Public Health Acts, eighteen in all being served.

(c) *Food Hygiene Regulations*. 72 visits were made to premises to which the Regulations apply. Seven informal notices were served requiring that steps be taken to comply with the Regulations. Every opportunity is taken to advise on hygiene and allied matters during visits to food premises.

(d) *Ice Cream Heat Treatment Regulations, 1959*. 36 premises are registered for the sale and 5 premises for the manufacture of ice-cream; of these latter only 1 manufacturer still operates. 7 ice-cream samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Carlisle for examination, 4 samples being reported as Grade 1 and 3 as Grade 2. All of these results can be regarded as satisfactory.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Three visits were made in connection with complaints of noise nuisances at a Social Club and at a Hotel. The complaints in both cases arose from the amplification of music late at night. Representations were made to the occupiers in both cases.

## VERMINOUS HOUSES

No houses were found to be infested with bed bugs. Complaints were received regarding fleas in 2 houses and cockroaches in a similar number. Many complaints regarding ants were received. Appropriate advice was given and issues of insecticide were made in all cases.



## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Two poisoning treatments of the entire sewer system in Maryport and Flimby were carried out by a pest control company during the year. 62 complaints of mice and 39 of rats were received. All complainants were dealt with individually, advice on hygiene and rat proofing and on the control and reduction of rodents is given; traps and poison are provided free. The Workable Area Committee meetings of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food held in Keswick to discuss the control of pests generally are attended regularly by the Chairman of the Health Committee and myself. It is heartening to record that the refuse tip at Fletcher Crescent was entirely free of rats due I have no doubt to the close sanitary control exercised there at all times. 84 visits were made in connection with the investigation of complaints of infestation by rats and mice.

## PIGEONS—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961, SECTION 74

Thirty-seven pigeons were destroyed during the year. Supervision of this work involved 11 visits of inspection.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The Slaughterhouse ceased to operate on the 31st December, 1970 and arrangements were put in hand by the Council for its transfer to the Cumberland County Council with a view to conversion to an Ambulance Depot. So ended an association with the life of Maryport which originated with the Maryport Improvement and Harbour Act of 1866 whereby the Trustees of the District and Harbour of Maryport were empowered to provide a Slaughterhouse!

The amount of food condemned and disposed of as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	327lbs.
Fruit and Vegetables				...	...	203lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	70lbs.

With reference to the foregoing figures the 70lbs of fish were condemned because of decomposition. Much of the meat and fruit and vegetables were canned.

All the food material was surrendered voluntarily by the tradesmen concerned. Disposal was by burial on the Councils refuse tip.

## THE CLEAN AIR ACTS 1956 AND 1968

One application for the approval of the height of a chimney under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act 1968 and one notice of proposal to instal a furnace under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 were received.

Approval was given in both instances. One statutory notice was served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act 1936 and Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956, on a builder in respect of a smoke nuisance arising from the burning of demolition rubbish.

**Summary supplied by the Public Health Inspector to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.**

### NUISANCES:—

Visits. Investigation of complaints ...	...	...	123
Civic Amenities Act, 1967—Visits ...	...	...	95

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES:—

Visits to infectious cases ...	...	...	8
Patients removed to Isolation Hospital ...	...	...	0

### WATER SUPPLIES:—

Water samples taken ...	...	...	...	...	42
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## HOUSING :—

Number of inspections made under the Housing Acts	85
Number of houses found to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	13
Number of houses demolished—	
(a) in pursuance of demolition orders ...	18
(b) otherwise ... ..	7
Number of visits made under the Public Health Acts	116
Representations for closing or demolition ...	14
Closing Orders served ... ..	12
Closing Orders determined ... ..	1
Demolition Orders made ... ..	1
Demolition Orders revoked ... ..	1
Housing Administration: Visits ... ..	144
Condemned Houses: Visits ... ..	44
Clearance Areas Declared ... ..	0
Number of Houses Involved ... ..	0

## FACTORIES, etc:—

Visits to the various premises during the year:—

Factories ... ..	44
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	30
Shops and Food Premises ... ..	92

# CONTROL OF HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE:—

Visits to the Refuse Tip    ...    ...    Daily visits made.

## NOTICES SERVED:—

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	
(Statutory)            ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	6
Under the Public Health Acts (Informal) ...    ...	11
Under the Public Health Acts (Statutory) ...    ...	1
Under the Housing Acts (Informal) ...    ...    ...	0
Under the Housing Acts (Statutory) ...    ...    ...	40
Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 (Statutory)	31
Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1957 (Informal)	24
Under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations,	
1970 (Informal)    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	6
Letters sent    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...	680

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